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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1876. NO. 203.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper repeatedly from the Postoffice—whether he directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Trial of Petroff by the House.

Vote of Expulsion Carried 102 to 45.

LYNOTT'S TURN TO COME TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1876.

SENATE.

A large number of charitable appropriations passed. The bill making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Reform School was passed, with an amendment authorizing the Governor to appoint managers, instead of the Board of State Charities.

The Senate then took a recess.

HOUSE.

The House met this morning with full membership and crowded lobbies. The ball opened by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Hays to expel Messrs. Petroff and Lynott, but Mr. Petroff's friends insisted on the order of the day, the trial of Mr. Petroff at the bar of the House. The resolution was withdrawn, and the House proceeded to the trial of Petroff, who appeared by his counsel, J. A. Simpson, of Philadelphia.

Messrs. Hays, Wolfe and Reyburn were appointed to manage the case for the House.

Mr. Skinner, the Journal Clerk, was examined, giving substantially the same testimony as printed in the report, when a recess was taken until 2:30 P. M.

Mr. Petroff was also examined, and reiterated his former statements.

Mr. Simpson then addressed the House on behalf of Mr. Petroff, and was followed by Messrs. Wolfe, Jackson, Spanz and Chrisy in favor of expulsion, and by Messrs. Huhn, Reyburn and Leech against.

A vote being taken on inserting censure instead of expulsion, it resulted in the negative, and on a vote being taken on expulsion, it resulted in the affirmative by yeas 118, nays 46.

The question arising that it takes only a two-thirds vote of members present, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 102, nays 45, and the Speaker announced from the chair that Emile J. Petroff, from the Fifth district of the city of Philadelphia, having been adjudged guilty of conduct unbecoming a member, was by a vote of said House expelled from membership in the House.

In the vote to expel Petroff, the Allegheny county delegation voted as follows: Carson, Christy, Graham, Hays, Irwin, Andrew Large, Lowry, Rogers, Smith, Zern and Speaker Patterson voted aye; Thornton voted nay, while S. P. Large and Swan were absent.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon, and unanimously agreed not to extend the session, so both Houses will finally adjourn on Friday next, May 5th. Many important bills have not passed the House on second reading, and all such will now fall.

Lynott's case comes up in the morning, and the general impression prevails that he will be expelled by a unanimous vote.

METHODISM.

Meeting of the M. E. General Conference in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The seventeenth delegated conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled this morning, and was called to order by Bishop Janes. After religious services Mr. George W. Woodruff was chosen Secretary, when Bishop Janes made an address of welcome and Bishop Janes responded.

In the Methodist Conference to-day, a resolution was adopted ratifying and confirming the action whereby in place of holding the present General Conference was changed from St. Louis to Baltimore.

Rev. I. C. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, was chosen Assistant Secretary.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last General Conference (1872), that the Board of Bishops prepare a commemorative address and present it to this conference on the first day of its session, to be immediately published to the church, with such recommendations from this General Conference as will enlist all our people in the cheerful and devout observance of those special thanksgiving services which shall be a most appropriate and fervent expression of gratitude to Almighty God, of faith in Jesus Christ, the Savior and Ruler of the world, of love to our country and loyalty to free institutions which are based upon the immortable Declaration of Independence, Bishop Andrews read the address, which, among other suggestions, has the following:

Let generous gifts, devoted in permanence to the Christain training of the youth, and thereby to the highest service of the State, attest the love we bear to our country and itsinstitutions. In this day of rejoicing, as in past days of trial, let it be seen that a free church is pre-eminently the friend and ally of a free State. This special religious commemoration will not withhold you from the Centennial, which the whole people will make the occasion, on the contrary, of a community of history, of interests and of destiny, and will insure a community of patriotic sentiment and action. In company with your fellow-citizens, you will joyfully review the land which God has given us, the annals of our colonial settlement and training, it time and men and deeds of the Revolutionary struggle, the formation of a more perfect union under a constitution of consummate wisdom, the marvellous increase of our territory, our population and our resources, our triumph in arts and in arms, our progress in science, literature and education, and undecayed faith in the self-evident truths of the original declaration and their recent stupendous reassertion in the emancipation and enfranchisement of a servile population, more numerous than the whole colonial settlement; our contributions to the nations from which we sprang, and our predestined part in the great drama of human history; and in fine, all facts and all forces which have made the country memorable, which presage a more signal future. With your fellow-citizens you will also solicitously study, and as far as possible remedy, the evils which threaten our national life, issuing, some of them, from defects of our political system and methods, some from sectional antipathies and aspirations, some from the antagonism of social classes, some from the machinations of a foreign spiritual despotism, and all having their power for harm in the lamentable prevalency of individual ignorance, indifference and vice. Upon all these assemblies of people we invoke the spirit of concord, of patriotism and wisdom. May they fitly introduce a century of larger civil good than the world has yet known, a century of wider intelligence and better morals, of liberty and order more perfectly allied, of confirmed unity, peace and prosperity.

The usual standing committees were appointed, and the conference adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Brigham Young left home for St. George, Utah, yesterday.

Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson, called from Brooklyn to Chicago, preached his farewell sermon in the former city on Sunday evening.

The Paris semi-official journals assert that Mme. Cluseret has petitioned President MacMahon for pardon, and promised to return to France.

John F. Halloian, who is wanted in Brooklyn for the murder of William Russell, in 1871, was arrested in San Francisco yesterday, on a dispatch from the Superintendent of the Brooklyn police, and will probably be sent East in a day or two.

The Court of Inquiry ordered to inquire into the frauds perpetrated by Charles H. Barth, Quartermaster's clerk, met in San Francisco yesterday, with closed doors. It is rumored that Barth's defalcation has been found to amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

Randolph Wood, of the firm of Wood, Dialogue & Co., well known shipbuilders, committed suicide on Saturday evening by shooting himself through the heart at his residence on Walnut street, Philadelphia. The great pressure of business care is supposed to have caused this action.

George W. Deitz, a Western veteran, seventy-nine years of age, started yesterday morning from New Albany, Indiana, to walk to Philadelphia to attend the Centennial Exposition. He was escorted from the court house to the eastern boundary of the city by a large concourse of citizens headed by the silver cornet band. He is a young old man, full of pluck and energy, and is confident of success.

Base ball record: Hartford—Hartfords 15, Bostons 3. Columbus, O.—White Stockings 6, Buckeyes 0. New York—Mutuals 8, New Havens 2.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1876.

SENATE.

The resolution submitted by Mr. HAMLIN on Friday last, to amend the rules in relation to impeachment trials so as to provide that the deliberation on questions submitted shall be in public, was discussed, but no action was taken and the impeachment trial was resumed.

The pending question was the motion of Mr. MCDONALD to rescind the order agreed upon in the conference on Friday allowing respondent to open and close arguments, etc.

Mr. BLAIR, of the counsel for respondent, spoke against the motion to rescind.

Mr. HOAR, of the managers, spoke in favor of rescinding. He claimed that the managers had a right to close, and cited English precedents in support of his views.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. Hoar, Carpenter and Lord, when the Senate retired for consultation.

On returning, the presiding officer stated that the motion to rescind the vote by which the order of arguing was made was overruled, and that the request of the managers that four of them be allowed to address the Senate on the question of jurisdiction was granted.

The Court of Impeachment then adjourned until Thursday.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to renew the issue of fractional currency, providing the total amount outstanding at any one time shall not exceed fifty million. Referred.

Mr. SARGENT called up his resolution in regard to Chinese immigration and made an address in favor thereof.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sargent's speech, discussion ensued, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under a call of States to-day, bills were introduced and referred relating to the punishment of witnesses adjudged in contempt by either House of Congress, and to repeal the law which requires the Speaker to certify the case of a recusant witness to the District Attorney for criminal prosecution.

Mr. HALE moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the several committees of the House charged with investigations to conduct such investigations with open doors, except when in the opinion of such committee, the public interest will be prejudiced thereby; but any person accused before a committee shall have the right to be heard in his own person or by counsel, or both. The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted without a division.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, moved to suspend the rules and to make it in order to offer an amendment to the Fortification Appropriation bill to repeal the legislation of last session in regard to third class mail matter. Agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repeal so much of the Resumption act as authorizes the redemption and cancellation of United States notes and sale of United States bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose. Rejected—yeas 115, nays 111, not two-thirds in the affirmative. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, Atkins, Baker, of Indiana, Banning, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Bradford, Brown, of Indiana, Buckner, Burchard, of Wisconsin, Cabell, Caldwell, of Alabama, Caldwell, of Tennessee, Cannon, Cason, Cate, Caulfield, Clark, of Missouri, Clymer, Cochran, Coburn, Cook, Corwin, Culberson, Davis, Debolt, Debrell, Douglas, Durham, Eden, Ellis, Evans, Faulkner, Fulton, Finley, Forney, Fort, Franklin, Fullerton, Goode, Goodin, Hamilton, of Indiana, Harris, of Georgia, Harris, of Virginia, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Hereford, Hill, Holman, Hopkins, Hunton, Hunter, Hunton, Kelley, Landers, of Indiana, Lawrence, McFarland, McMahon, Milliken, Morgan, Neal, New, Packer, Parsons, Payne, Phillips, Pierce, Pollard, Rainey, Phillips, of Kansas, Poppleton, Randall, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Rice, Ruedle, Robbins, of Pennsylvania, Robbins, of North Carolina, Robertson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Sheakley, Seimons, Smith, of Georgia, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Terry, Tucker, Turner, Vance, of Ohio, Vance, of North Carolina, Walker, of Virginia, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Waling, Walsh, Weisel of Missouri, Whitthorne, Williams, of Indiana, Williams, of Alabama, Wilshire, Wadsworth, Yeates and Young—115.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, G. A. Bagley, John H. Bagley, Banks, Barnum, Beebe, Bell, Blaine, Blair, Bradley, Burchard, of Illinois, Burleigh, Candler, Chapin, Chittenden, Conger, Crapo, Crounse, Cuttler, Danford, Davis, Dawes, Dunnell, Eames, Ely, Farwell, Foster, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Gibson, Hale, Hamilton, of New Jersey, Haralson, Hardenbergh, Hendee, Henderson, Hooper, Hoskins, Alanson M. Hoge, Hoskins, Hubbell, Joyce, Kehr, Ketchum, Kimball, Lamar, Landers, of Connecticut, Lane, Leavenworth, Levy, Luttrell, Lynch, Marsh, McDougal, McCrary, McDill, Metcalfe, Miller, Monroe, Morrison, Mutchler, Norton, O'Brien, O'Neill, Page, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Platt, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Rainey, Rusk, Sampson, Schleicher, Schumaker, Seeley, Singleton, Simcockson, Small, Smith, of Pennsylvania, Snyder, Taylor, Tarbox, Thompson, Thornburgh, Throckmorton, Townsend, of New York, Townsend, of Pennsylvania, Tufts, Watt, Waldron, Wallace, of South Carolina, Wheeler, Wells, of Mississippi, Wheeler, White, Whitehouse, Whiting, Wigginton, Willards, Williams, of New York, A. S. Williams, of Michigan, Williams, of Wisconsin, Wilson, of Delaware, W. Williams, of Michigan, Wilson, of Iowa, Wood, of Pennsylvania, Wood, of New York, and Woodburn—111.

Mr. HOSKINS moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the various committees charged with the investigation of alleged frauds and misconduct to complete the same as early as possible, and to report the same on or before the 10th of June next, except where otherwise expressly provided by the House. Rejected—yeas 84, nays 126.

Mr. BLAINE, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a Washington telegram in the New York *Herald* of yesterday, reflecting upon him in the matter of certain bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and suggesting that in his explanation last week he had found it too embarrassing to be unreserved, and had therefore taken refuge in silence.

The paragraphs having been read, Mr. BLAINE said:

This is an old one, and though I was perfectly aware of its industrious circulation in many quarters, I did not refer to it when I spoke last week; and when I came to consider the matter, I did not wish to confuse the two in the mind of the public. Being in possession of all the facts needful for the complete refutation of this second slander, I desired that no loophole could see it [sic] and connectedly stated in print. The story consists of two parts—one as to my having a certain interest in the Kansas Pacific bonds, the other as to my having received coin bonds of that road for J. B. Stewart in the law office of Stewart & Riddle, in Washington, several years since. When the circulation of this story was attempted, some three years ago, Hon. A. G. Riddle, who was then as now relied upon as a witness by those who concocted the slander, made the following statement in writing, which has never before been published:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1872.

"I have not the slighest knowledge of the transaction referred to in any shape, way or form, and I never saw Mr. Blaine in the office of Stewart & Riddle. From July or August, 1864, Colonel Stewart and myself were law partners. The company was never formally dissolved, and was an active concern for several years. I have no knowledge whatever of any bonds having been delivered by Colonel Stewart to Mr. Blaine, or anything else of value being said to him by Mr. Stewart.

[Signed] "A. G. RIDDLE."

Joseph B. Stewart also wrote me a square denial of it at the same time, and within a few weeks has written me the following more complete and detailed contradiction of the falsehood in all its phases.

NEW YORK CITY, April 2, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington:

DEAR SIR—I have once before corrected the absurd and false report in regard to your being interested in the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and of your having received from me certain bonds of that company said to have been delivered to you by myself in the law office of Stewart & Riddle, in the city of Washington. Let me repeat, then, that so far as I have any knowledge, you never had at any time any interest whatever in the company, and from any means of information as to those who were so interested were very extensive and complete. As to the story of my having delivered to you, in my law office, certain bonds of the company, let me say again that it is without the slightest foundation in fact, false in whole and detail. I never saw you in my law office in my life, and have no knowledge or belief that you ever were there. I never delivered to you the sum or sums here any bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, or any other railroad company. I never had a business transaction of any name or nature with you in my whole life. The young man, Mr. Knowlton, former law student in my office, who seems to have innocently or carelessly been the author of the story in regard to the delivery of the bonds to you, which found its way into the press, was swift to retract it, and expressed great regret to me for the publication of that which he had only intended as a jest, and was used without his knowledge or approbation, and should be instantly revoked which was done. Your brother, John Ewing Blaine, of Leavenworth, Kansas, held an original interest in the corporation known as the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, chartered by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas about the year 1856, and which the evidence that came into my hands showed he acquired very early in the history of the enterprise. This road, by successive mergers, became the Kansas Pacific, and his interest was preserved through all these changes of organization. As early as 1863, and before I had ever seen you, I became his attorney, as I was also for several others who held a like interest, and through tedious proceedings and negotiations finally secured a settlement by compromise; and if I remember correctly, writing without the papers before me, your brother became entitled to fifteen construction bonds, afterward changed and reduced to a smaller number of bonds of another issue. This whole transaction was open, honorable, above board and free from all grounds of imputation as to any party connected with it. If without my knowledge you ever had an interest in the Kansas Pacific Railroad, it must have prejudiced you very strongly against that corporation, for in 1866, when the bill was passed by Congress giving the company additional lands, with enlarged powers to swing its line southward and build the Denver, I remember you was one of its most stubborn opponents. You voted against the bill and its stages, and you did so against the earnest request of myself and others who were representing the interest of the company in Washington at that time.

Yours, very truly,
JOSEPH B. STEWART.

General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who is always quoted in this matter as a witness having knowledge of some fearful facts, wrote me quite recently the following letter:

LANCASTER, O., March 20, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington:

DEAR SIR—I am surprised to learn that some persons are reviving the long since exploded story of your having acquired an interest in the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company, afterward the Union Pacific, Eastern division, and now the Kansas Pacific. Four years ago this charge was set afloat, and I published a card denying it. I was a director of the company at the time when you are accused of having acquired an interest, and until some time in 1863, and I knew that you had no interest whatever in the company. The report referred to seems to have originated in the fact that your brother, John E. Blaine, one of the early settlers of Kansas, and clerk of the court at Leavenworth, held stock in the company ligitimately and properly acquired long before you were even a candidate for Congress, with which you had nothing whatever to do. Beyond this there was no interest in the company held directly or indirectly by any one of your name. The similarity between the names of J. E. Blaine and J. G. Blaine must have led to confusion, on which the allegation is based. In that possible mistake I can see some excuse and the origin of the misstatement, but I see none for the persistency which urges it after frank and full denial Very truly, yours,

THOMAS EWING.

Three years ago the Knowlton story was told in the New York *Sun*. Mr. A. M. Gibson, then as now the Washington correspondent of the *Sun*, wrote me a few weeks since the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine:

DEAR SIR—In February, 1873, a telegraphic dispatch from Washington was published in the New York *Sun*, charging that you had received in some secret manner some bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division, from Joseph B. Stewart at his law office. The man who was understood to be responsible for the charge was James W. Knowlton, then correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, and who had been a law student in the office of Stewart & Riddle. On the evening of the same day that the di spatch appeared in the *Sun*, Mr. Knowlton called upon me to disclaim all responsibility for it, and said there was no ground for making the charge against you, and that he was satisfied that he had been misled when he told me saying that he had even so much as seen you in Stewart & Riddle's office, and if called upon would have to testify to that effect. I was so well satisfied that there was no foundation for the statement made that I at once sent a contradiction of the same. I also advised Mr. Knowlton to go and see you, which he afterwards told me he had done. Very truly, &c.,

A. M. GIBSON.

Mr. John McFarland, a well known correspondent, furnishes the following statement:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1876.

When the statement was made in the New York *Sun* about Joseph Stewart delivering some bonds to Hon. J. G. Blaine, I was Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*. Mr. James W. Knowlton, then correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, since deceased, occupied the same office with me. The day after the article appeared in the *Sun* with Mr. Knowlton as its presumed authority, he came to me and asked me if I would accompany him to Mr. Dunnell, Eames, Ely, Farwell, Foster, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Gibson, Hale, Hamilton, of New Jersey, Haralson, Hardenbergh, Hendee, Henderson, Hooper, Hoskins, Alanson M. Hoge, Hoskins, Hubbell, Joyce, Kehr, Ketchum, Kimball, Lamar, Landers, of Connecticut, Lane, Leavenworth, Levy, Luttrell, Lynch, Marsh, McDougal, McCrary, McDill, Metcalfe, Miller, Monroe, Morrison, Mutchler, Norton, O'Brien, O'Neill, Page, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Platt, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Rainey, Rusk, Sampson, Schleicher, Schumaker, Seeley, Singleton, Simcockson, Small, Smith, of Pennsylvania, Snyder, Taylor, Tarbox, Thompson, Thornburgh, Throckmorton, Townsend, of New York, Townsend, of Pennsylvania, Tufts, Watt, Waldron, Wallace, of South Carolina, Wheeler, Wells, of Mississippi, Wheeler, White, Whitehouse, Whiting, Wigginton, Willards, Williams, of New York, A. S. Williams, of Michigan, Williams, of Wisconsin, Wilson, of Delaware, W. Williams, of Michigan, Wilson, of Iowa, Wood, of Pennsylvania, Wood, of New York, and Woodburn—111.

Mr. HOSKINS moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the various committees charged with the investigation of alleged frauds and misconduct to complete the same as early as possible, and to report the same on or before the 10th of June next, except where otherwise expressly provided by the House. Rejected—yeas 84, nays 126.

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called for remission. Witness was positive that the Secretary threw out no intimation whatever as to how he would like the case decided. On the contrary, he expressed himself in a positive and pr-emptory manner to have nothing to do with it. He knew of neither Johnson or others holding out rewards or inducements to any officers of the Treasury to favor this case.

WINSLOW NOT TO BE SURRENDERED.

Representative Faulkner, Chairman *pro tem.* of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had an interview with Secretary Fish this morning, and learned from him that there was a meeting of the British Cabinet on Saturday, at which they determined to adhere to their former position not to return Winslow to the United States as requested by our Government. The protest of the Secretary of State, which the British Cabinet had before them on Saturday, shows that such an evasion of treaty stipulation was never before suggested by any Government. The Secretary strengthens his protest by citing a number of precedents, alluding to the fact that a Parliamentary enactment seems to be considered by the British Government, of more binding force than a solemn treaty existing between two nations, and which provides for extradition under the circumstances presented in the case under consideration. As our Government will not give such assurance as Great Britain requires, and as the latter is unyielding, Winslow will be unconditionally discharged to-morrow. On the reception of official intelligence of this fact, the Secretary of State will transmit all the correspondence in the case to the House of Representatives. There is no doubt that the action of the British Government will lead to measures having for view the repeal of the extradition clause of the Ashburton treaty.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

BOILER EXPLOSION—THIRTY PERSONS KILLED.

RUDESHEIM, May 1.—A boiler explosion on a ferryboat between here and Bingen killed thirty persons.

CHANGE IN ADMINISTRATION.

BERLIN, May 1.—In consequence of Herr Delbruck's resignation, the Departments of Justice and Administration of Affairs in Alsace and Lorraine will be detached from the Imperial Chancellory, and placed under separate chiefs. Prince Bismarck retaining the responsibility.

France.

DEPUTY ELECTED.

PARIS, May 1.—Rollin, Republican, was elected Deputy from St. Armand.

Great Britain.

THE WINSLOW EXTRADITION CASE.

LONDON, May 1.—The papers in the Winslow extradition case will be submitted to Parliament in due time, but Lord Derby believes their presentation now would not be in the public interest.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

LONDON, May 1.—The rumor that seventeen men were to be executed, May 5th, at Bhamo, for complicity in the murder of Mr. Margary, is not confirmed.

Affairs on the Punjaub frontier look less favorable than last week. Two Afreedi clans have sent away their families to places of safety, proclaimed war and made several raids. A strong force will be sent from Pshesaur. Owing to the recent blockade, the tribes are short of provisions, but are apparently determined to fight, and unless strong and speedy measures are taken, the affair may give much trouble.

ENGLISH BOATMEN AND THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA.

LONDON, May 1.—The *Standard* says that at a meeting of captains of the various college boating clubs at Oxford, Saturday, the invitation to participate in the Centennial regatta at Philadelphia was discussed and referred to a committee. There was a feeling in favor of accepting the hospitality of our American cousins, provided Cambridge and Dublin University also send representatives.

AFTER-MIDNIGHT ADVICES.

LONDON, May 1.—The Times' Berlin dispatch reports that the King of Bavaria has given permission for the erection of a colossal statue of Bismarck in Kissengen, to mark the spot where Kullman attempted to assassinate the Prince.

A Madrid dispatch to the *Times* says the debate in Congress on the religious question will probably occupy the whole week, but the Government is confident of passing the bill.

The Carlist war steadily grows more obstinate. Both sides are receiving reinforcements.

The Winslow Extradition Matter.

At a called session of the British Council, Lord Derby, last Saturday, presented the last American note on the Winslow case. They decided unanimously, after a full consideration, to adhere to their position, and authorized Lord Derby to communicate the fact to Sir Edward Thornton at Washington, with instructions that unless the United States indicated some change of policy or a desire to introduce additional facts, Winslow would be discharged. There is no disposition on the part of our Government to recede. The treaty will be abrogated.

Congress at the Centennial Opening.

The formal invitation of Congress by the Centennial Commission to the opening on the 10th inst. will be submitted to both Houses to-morrow. It is proposed to run a special train at the expense of Congress to Philadelphia, for the accommodation of members.

Why Change is Scarce.

It is stated by Treasury officials that the scarcity of change is not owing to any lack of means, but to the difficulty of getting silver into the hands of the people. A proposition is now under consideration by the Secretary and Treasurer, looking to the redemption of legal tenders to a specific amount in silver coin. This will greatly enlarge the means of distribution.

Kilbourne's Offer.

Kilbourne's letter to the House to-day, giving the Real Estate Pool Committee the privilege of examining his books, hitherto refused, is regarded as designed to prevent, if possible, his trial on the indictment of the Grand Jury. The committee will press the matter nevertheless. They think the books will show a full set, which they desire. The decision of Chief Justice Carter will be appealed to the District Supreme Court, so that the question of the court's jurisdiction will be definitely settled.

Grant Will Veto the Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

The President stated to-day that if the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed with anything like the reductions made by the House he would veto it. He said it would be better to withdraw altogether our consular and diplomatic agents than to cripple the service in the manner proposed by the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1876.

CONTINUATION OF TESTIMONY IN THE MARY MERRITT CASE.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to-day examined Webster Eims, Chief Clerk in the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, who testified that he had charge of all the papers in the Mary Merritt case, and wrote a letter recommending the remission of the forfeiture. Never saw Secretary Bristow in relation to this case, by conversation or otherwise.

Joseph H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor, testified to General Bristow appearing in April, 1874, before Solicitor Banfield, asking that the case be continued on other motions. Since General Bristow read his opinion at that time he has had no connection whatever with the case, so far as witness knew.

Secretary Bristow then made a sworn statement to the following effect: He had no connection with the Mary Merritt case, except in the capacity of friend of Freland & Evans, attorneys for Trice Bros., all of whom were his neighbors at Hopkinsville and his personal friends; it was the truth, as stated by Evans in his testimony, that that gentleman had a conversation with him in Philadelphia in relation to the case, and that he declined to take any compensation whatever for any services he might perform, and that subsequently he went to the Treasury Department, at the request of Freland, who, though a good lawyer, was unacquainted with the practice of the department, and there presented the question on legal grounds alone, being satisfied it was a clear case for remission. On that occasion he expressed himself earnestly against the practice of informers going between the Secretary of the Treasury and resisting the power conferred upon the Secretary by act of Congress. He also protested against Hazleton, at that time a member of Congress, appearing there for similar purposes. After he became Secretary of the Treasury he declined to have anything whatever to do with the case. He thought Edward E. Johnson made a mistake in saying the Secretary informed him he was going to Philadelphia. He was in New York from the 18th to the 25th of March, under treatment for his throat, when the remission of forfeiture was granted; did not think the case came up at that time, and did not learn it was decided until sometime afterward. Conant, during his absence, was acting Secrety of the Treasury, and the papers in the case were brought before him. The parties had a right to be heard, and his (Conant's) action in not having excluded them from presenting their case in the acting Secretary. He never at any time expressed to Conant or to any other officer of the Treasury what should be done with the case; although Solicitor Wilson approached him on the subject, he declined to talk about it. He did not refer the case to any one, declining to take any action whatever. He did not wish to be understood as even implying that any wrong was committed in the settlement of the case, and he wished to say explicitly that he had no knowledge that the informers in the case had been settled with before this investigation had been ordered; had never examined the papers in the case until he did so here in common with members of the committee. It was not true, as stated in the resolution, that one of the attorneys in the case applied to Secretary Bristow for remission of forfeiture, and he replied that he would do nothing himself, but his private secretary could fix it up, and said his attorney sent his private secretary and had the forfeiture remitted; did not believe any of the attorneys ever met his private secretary at all. His private secretary was quite a young man, and acted as his amanuensis and stenographer, and had nothing to do with the transaction of public business.

C. C. Conant, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, testified that the offense in the Mary Merritt case was merely technical. The witness further testified that he did not exchange one word with the Secretary before or after the decision of the case, either directly or indirectly, until after the publication in the *Commercial Times*. There was no intervention by attorney or other party; he decided the case upon his own responsibility; no money was offered or promised by any officer of the Treasury; the question came up simply on its merits.

E. F. Babcock, private secretary of Secretary Bristow, testified that he had never been called upon by any attorney, and therefore never spoke to him one about this case. He did not know of any offer or promise of reward to any officer of the Treasury, nor did he know Ed. E. Johnson, the attorney in the case.

Solicitor Wilson narrated the circumstances under which the Mary Merritt case was brought to his attention, and testified that Secretary Bristow said it was impossible for him to take any action on the case, for the reason that he at one time presented it to Secretary Richardson and advanced certain considerations which

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for April.

Reduction During Month $2,781,181.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for April:

Six per cent. bonds	$84,499,650
Five per cent. bonds	710,041,800
Total coin bonds	$1,695,041,450
Lawful money debt	14,009,000
Matured debt	8,414,270
Legal tenders	320,596,038
Certificates of deposit	33,665,000
Fractional currency	46,869,625
Coin certificates	27,975,700
Total without interest	$ 473,666,777
Total debt	$2,190,552,489
Total interest	33,817,373
Total debt and interest	$2,224,396,861
Cash in Treasury—coin	77,600,428
Cash in Treasury—currency	5,161,186
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits	33,665,000
Total in Treasury	$ 116,431,615
Debt less cash in the Treasury, April 1, 1876	$2,107,965,258
Decrease of debt during the month	$ 2,781,181
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1875	20,750,407
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	30,141,513
Interest paid by transportation of mails, etc	6,787,672
Balance of interest paid by the United States	23,353,840

MORE CHARGES OF FRAUD.

Swindling in the Purchase of Timber for the Mare Island Navy Yard.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The *Chronicle* this morning prints a column of charges against the Chief of Naval Construction, Isaac Hanscomb, John O., his son, and J. E. Delamontagnie, for frauds perpetrated on the Government in the purchase of timber for use at Mare Island amounting to $250,000 in the last four years, and detailing many cases in which contracts were put through at prices 150 per cent. in advance of market rates, and in some instances in which Isaiah Hanscomb ordered the purchase by telegraph directing bills to be sent to him direct for approval without passing through Spalding's office.

The Whisky Trials.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The regular May term of the United States District Court convened to-day, and it was expected some of the parties who pleaded guilty to whisky indictments would be sentenced, but action was postponed till to-morrow. The Grand Jury will be empannelled, after which some of the gaugers and storekeepers who pleaded guilty will be sentenced. The sentencing of distillers and rectifiers will follow in a few days, and the civil cases against forfeited property be disposed of as speedily as possible. District Attorney Dyer expects to dispose of all the whisky cases during this term. It is stated civil suits will be brought against Wm. McKee and others, and against the sureties of Con. Maguire and gaugers and storekeepers, also against all distillers and rectifiers.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at one dollar per thousand letters for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$200,000 IN sums to suit, on first-class city or county property. A. H. BAUMAN, 166 Fourth avenue. tf

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Sanford's Vermin Destructor. It has no equal for banishing

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1876.

WILLIAM HEMPHILL JONES is still Chief Clerk in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. BRISTOW.

THAT charge against Senator MORTON has already fallen to the ground. What windmill will the Quixotic Confederates waste their prowess upon, next?

THE bill defining the statutes relating to the tax on beer, and providing that the tax shall be assessed on the quantity of beer manufactured and not on the quantity of material used, has passed both branches of Congress.

SOME time ago the Democratic House very properly refused to grant further extensions on any sewing machine patents. The agents are now bringing a heavy pressure to bear on the Republican Senate to induce that body to reverse the House action. If it yields an inch it will stand disgraced in the eyes of the whole people.

THERE are upwards of 130,000 women in New York city employed in various trades, and it is estimated that their aggregate earnings amount to nearly $20,000,000 a year. With such an exhibit of female industry in the chief city of the nation, who will say that American women are indolent and unfitted to cope with adverse fortune and circumstance?

JOSIAH COPLEY, Esq., who has spent a very pleasant season among friends and acquaintances in this city, where he lived for a number of years, leaves this morning for his home in Perry, Kansas. While here he favored the readers of the COMMERCIAL with a number of interesting articles from his graceful pen, and we have the promise that, as occasion offers, he will write us from the young and prosperous State of which he is so valued and useful a citizen.

"TUPPENNY" WILLIAMS, the blue-jeans Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, is a man with a record. It is openly charged by the Republican papers of his own county that he was a member of the Sons of Liberty, or Knights of the Golden Circle, and that as a member of the Legislature in 1863, he was in the plot to take all military authority out of the hands of GOVERNOR MORTON and place it in the hands of members of the Sons of Liberty.

THE General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church assembles today at Atlanta, Georgia. There are delegates appointed to attend from all the States of the Union, Canada, Hayti and Cuba, and the session is expected to become of great importance in Methodist Church matters. The discussion of the relations of the colored Methodist Church organization with the Methodist Episcopal Church—North and South will constitute an important part of the proceedings.

THE depressed condition of trade and finance abroad is even more marked than in this country. The papers tell of ruin on all sides. A leading London journal of late date says: "People have not yet realized that for the last ten years the world has been carrying on business upon the system of devouring the goose with the golden egg." The shrinkage of foreign securities is described as absolutely appalling. The only foreign securities which maintain their value are our Government bonds.

THERE is a notable falling off in the imports of foreign dry goods, this year, as compared with those for the past few years. The aggregate importations at New York last month were $6,115,507, a decrease of $1,389,174 compared with April last year, and $2,389,844 compared with 1874. Since the first of January there has been a decrease in the total entries of $7,250,709 compared with the corresponding period last year, and $6,568,095 compared with 1874, a decline of nearly twelve per cent. We are gradually learning to solve the question "wherewithal shall we be clothed," without the intervention of foreign manufacturers.

COMPLAINTS of the scarcity of both fractional notes and subsidiary silver coin multiply on every hand. Evidently each kind of currency is hoarded. The great body of the people have very vague notions about silver; every man wants, if for no other reason than the novelty of the thing, a few pocket pieces, and the greater the difficulty in getting them the more eager they are to have them. It is believed that $5,000,000 or $7,000,000 of these pieces will be retained as pocket curiosities for several months, or until such time as the new silver coins become abundant. The methods taken to get these coins in circulation have been very defective.

THEY are investigating the "reform" ex Governor of Wisconsin, now, and showing him up in a sorry light. He turns out to have been a petty larceny thief, by misappropriating public funds drawn from the State Treasury, in a small way. It is established that, in the autumn of 1874, he made this entry in his account: "For expenses incurred in protecting the Superior harbor, $500." When asked what he did with the money he said he paid it to one SLOAN as attorney fees. He admitted that the payment was made since the investigation was instituted, and when asked if he would have made it at all if no investigation had been begun, he replied, "I don't know." Proofs have also been adduced showing that he was guilty of pilfering postage stamps and cabbaging stationery.

REAGAN, of Texas, is another bright and shining Democratic luminary. He was formerly Postmaster General of the rebel Confederacy, and is now a leading member of the Confederate House. In the course of a recent debate on a bill to enable aliens to hold real estate in this country, he objected to the measure as being "contrary to the policy of all governments." It so happens that by the Naturalization act of 1870, aliens are allowed to hold real and personal property of every description anywhere within the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The same is true of France. In JEREMY BENTHAM'S works the subject is very fully discussed. If he could find no good reason for the prohibition of aliens from holding land in England, still less is such a rule necessary in this country.

THERE is an immense rush of grain from Chicago to the seaboard, consequent on the unprecedentedly low freight rates resulting from the existing railroad war. One of the heaviest grain merchants of that city on Saturday made a contract stipulating that 138,000 bushels of wheat should be set down at Liverpool for forty-two cents gold per bushel, or a trifle over the single rate charged a month ago between that point and New York. Other agreements of an equally bed-rock nature were concluded on the same day for the shipment of corn and wheat to Glasgow and Liverpool. This foreign trade has undoubtedly, the *Inter-Ocean* says, more than anything else, sustained the present drain on Chicago and Northwestern granaries, and has enabled the competing lines to maintain the otherwise ruinously low rates.

AN IMPORTANT question, that of amending the existing statutes in reference to the refunding of the national debt, will come up in the Ways and Means Committee to-day. The bill, which was drawn by FERNANDO WOOD, is identical with the measure which passed the Senate some time since, providing for an increase in the amount of four and a half per cent. bonds from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000, and giving them thirty years to run. It is stated, however, that the committee have unanimously agreed that the Senate bill shall be ignored, upon the ground that that body had no right to originate such a bill, so that if the House committee conclude to authorize a four and a half per cent. thirty year bond, they will do so by adopting WOOD'S bill instead of the Senate bill. Some members of the committee, headed by MORRISON, the Chairman, are opposed to any change in the existing statute, holding that the Secretary of the Treasury can now negotiate a four per cent. bond if he so wishes, and that it would simply be throwing the nation's money away to put out a four and a half per cent. thirty year bond when a four per cent. thirty year bond could be sold for par in the market.

THAT staid old Democratic journal, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is disgusted with the hopeless perverseness and imbecility of the party leaders. That paper says:

"The Democrats have lost ground steadily throughout the last five months. There has not been anywhere, on any side of us, in any municipal or State convention, one noble effort to cast off the old shackles which have held it down the last fifteen years, and show that it has profited in any way from its long adversity. At the Utica gathering it clasped the chains of Tammany contentedly upon its wrists, and held out the hand thus fettered to lead on the forces of the Empire State in the coming contest. The people of New York will not take the fellowship thus proffered. They have no sympathy with Tammany as it is now constituted. The spirit of Tweed governs it precisely as in the days of yore. The scaling is not on so large a scale, nor the opportunities for it as favorable, but the reckless dishonesty is the same as ever. There is no difference in principle between the court house frauds and the distribution of extra wages upon the public works to win over pot-house politicians and buy up needy voters. The blood in that body has not been changed, and the slightest scratch on its surface betrays the race. The old leader of the clan is a fugitive with a price set upon his head, but the followers have as keen a scent after the leaves and fishes as when in the plenitude of his power they received them broadcast from his open hand. * * * The old Bourbons, having learned nothing and forgetting nothing, will wear their cocked hats into the St. Louis Convention on the 27th, and at the proper hour concentrate their votes upon the candidate which Tammany has previously placed on the slate."

AN IMPORTANT decision has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court of New York, affirming the validity of the "GREEN" patent for an improvement in well-driving, consisting in the driving of air-tight iron tubes perforated at the bottom, into the earth, until the water-bearing stratum is reached, when the water, by the action of a pump at the upper end of the tube, flows therefrom in great quantities. The wells thus driven have proved eminently successful, and the cost of sinking them has been so small in comparison with that of Artesian and other forms of wells, that immense numbers of them have been brought into use in this and other countries, the royalties from their use proving a source of large revenue to the owners. It was claimed by the plaintiff that defendant had infringed upon the patent by sinking wells similar in character, and the suit was to stop defendant's use of them, and recover damages for the infringment. The Court held that the prayer of the plaintiff must be granted. The decision involves over a million dollars. After reciting the manner and construction of common and artesian wells, and the difference in their principles from that of the driven well, the Court said:

"The advantages secured by this method are manifold. As the force with which the water will flow into the well pit is greatly increased, a tube of moderate diameter forms a sufficient well pit, thereby saving much expense and labor in constructing the well pit. Good water may by this means be reached when the surface water is bad. By its means a quicksand may be overcome when it would otherwise prove an insurmountable obstacle; all danger of using water fouled by dirt is avoided, and the supply of water, being limited only by the capacity of the water-bearing strata, is in most cases constant. It is plain, therefore, to see that the subject under consideration has utility, and is available as a new process. The idea or principle of forcing water from the earth into a well-pit by the use of artificial power is new, but is not itself patentable. The idea when made available by a method by which it is put to practical use, is patentable, and is thus secured to the person who conceived the idea and invented the method. To suppose that it was the intention of the inventor to secure a patent for no more than the operation of constructing a well is an absurdity.

OF COURSE the privileges of Congress must be maintained, and both its Houses protected from contempt. To secure this end Congress passed a law providing that every person who shall refuse to appear as a witness or give testimony and produce papers, when summoned by the authority of either House, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine and punishment, and that in such case the facts shall be certified by the House whose authority is so contemned to the District Attorney for the District of Columbia, who shall thereupon bring the matter before the Grand Jury. Under this law the judge before whom KILBOURNE, the contumacious witness, was brought, turned the prisoner over to the civil courts. *He could not have lawfully done anything else* so long as the law in question stands unrepealed or unamended on the statute books. The *Post*, however, is for overriding the law, the Constitution, and everything else. Hear it rave:

"The courts of the District of Columbia, corrupt to a degree that is simply amazing, attempt to usurp the judicial functions of Congress and discharge a witness from its custody who refuses to testify in an important investigation, and one that not only affects the peculiary interests of the United States, but involves the honesty of high officials who are anxious to keep the mouth of this witness closed. If the President and his Cabinet, and the leprous courts of a rotten borough succeed in carrying out their plans, investigation is at a close, and the exposure of crimes will be rendered impossible. The crisis is therefore upon Congress, and it must assert itself."

Some time ago that paper characterized the arbitrary action of the *House* with regard to this matter as an "outrage," but its views appear to have subsequently undergone a radical change.

AN EVENING contemporary is informed that the COMMERCIAL has no possible objection to the "Democratic smelling committee" of Washington continuing their investigations as long as they see fit. What we "growl at" is the fact that these "investigations" have gotten to be the most infamous scandal mills that can be imagined. The witnesses whose testimony has been heard and published to the world have been mostly men with grievances, gossipers who want a free trip to Washington, and find witness' fees an easy bonanza; liars whose word would not be believed by those who know them, even when bolstered up by an oath; former employees of the Government who have been discharged for cause; disappointed contractors, unsuccessful claim agents, indicted criminals, unemployed detectives whose business has been to hunt down scandal; blackmailers, bribe-takers, defaulters, criminals who want to get immunity by betraying their confederates; with perjurers and lunatics. The more sensible and judicious Democrats are disgusted at the results already reached, but partly feaify imposes silence and prevents action. Nothing has yet been done which can give any reasonable ground on which to ask the people to confide their government to Democratic hands, or that evinces the slightest capacity for wisely directing affairs and shaping the policy of the nation.

A CURIOUS scene occurred in CAULFIELD'S committee after the close of DAVENPORT'S examination, last Saturday. The former asked the latter if he would leave him his huge bundle of vouchers to examine, and DAVENPORT said: "Yes, if one of the Republican members of the committee is present when you do it. I want to be protected against losing these papers." Thereupon CAULFIELD bitterly replied, "do you think I'm going to steal them?" and threw the papers over to DAVENPORT, in a rage. There never was such an unlucky set of fellows as these Democratic "investigators." Their carefully planned inquisitions go as "contrary" as the Irishman's pig that was headed for Cork all the while Pat was driving him to Dublin.

PERSONAL.

Martha Bunting has been appointed Postmistress at Danby, in this State. Long may she wave!

It is stated that John R. Holt, a bookkeeper of Montreal, has been declared heir at law of the famous Holt estate, which has just been thrown out of the English Court of Chancery. The estate has been in litigation since 1709, and is valued at £16,000,000.

Our readers will remember the story of the talented but unbalanced Michigan girl who signed an "affinity" agreement with a roving "freelover" named Miller, and went away with him as her husband some three months ago. Well, she has had enough of Woodbullism already, and has come creeping back to her father's house, a ruined, pitiful creature, imploring forgiveness and a place to hide her face and shame.

In Kalamazoo, the other day, a woman fifty-five years of age, being told in church that a decree of divorce from her husband had been granted her by a judge in a neighboring town, began to sing at the top of her voice, "My country, 'tis of thee," and kept it up for a half hour greatly to the consternation of the congregation and indignation of the parson, who was obliged to stop his sermon until the happy woman could be escorted from the house.

Nothing could be more creditable than the recent action of the Archbishop of Boston in the purchase of the Boston *Pilot*. A great many laborers and people of moderate means had intrusted their savings to Mr. Donahue, who, from unfortunate speculations, failed. The confessional brought to light a vast deal of suffering and sorrow on the part of those who had lost their little all. The Archbishop immediately negotiated for the Boston *Pilot*, bought it and proposes to run it in such a way that these loans will all be paid back, with interest.

An enthusiastic young Indianapolis Democrat named William Eaton, boasted that he could stand nearer the cannon's mouth than any man who was present while the salute was being fired in honor the nomination of Williams. He stood only ten feet in advance of and but three feet to one side of the gun. During the following night his head began to feel quite singularly, and gradually his entire body was more or less affected. The strange feeling increased, until one-half of his body became paralyzed. The attending physician is of the opinion that it will remain so while he lives, as the paralysis originated from a concussion of the brain.

The forthcoming second volume of "Macaulay's Life and Letters" will contain some remarkable allusions to Harriet Beecher Stowe. He wrote of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in a not uncomplimentary strain, but of her "Sunny Memories in Foreign Lands" he said: "A mighty foolish, impertinent book this of Mrs. Stowe. She puts in my mouth a great deal of stuff that I never uttered, particularly about cathedrals. What blunders she makes! Robert Walpole for Horace Walpole. Shaftesbury, the author of the *habeas corpus* act, she confounds with Shaftesbury, the author of 'Characteristics.' She cannot even see. Palmerston, whose eyes are sky blue, she calls dark-eyed. I am glad that I met her so seldom, and sorry that I met her at all."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Senator Morton will address the tarbeelers of North Carolina on Decoration Day.

Babcock's trial for alleged complicity in the safe burglary has been set down for September next.

It's as good as shaking a red rag at a bull to mention the term *habeas corpus* in the hearing of the *Post*.

The New York *Herald* "personalist" took one of the minor prizes at the National dog show, last week.

Printer's ink is the grease for the wheels of commerce. If you don't believe it, advertise and be convinced.

The peach trees which were "all frozen to death" in the dispatches last month, are now "all in full bloom."

Wild turkeys and geese are being exported from California to New Zealand, in order to be acclimated there.

The *Courier Journal* thinks President Grant appears to be "in a very tight place." Between the sherry and champagne?

Correct. "Down with corruption at home as well as at Washington," is the motto of a new paper at Atlanta, Georgia.

Sharkey, the murderer, who escaped from New York city to Havana, is said to be a successful hotel "runner" in Madrid, Spain.

Where Powhatan smoked his pipe while Pocahontas pleaded for the original John Smith there now stands—a solitary chimney.

The value of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued by the Postoffice Department last month, was $3,450,484 80.

The perfection of a thing consists in its essence; there are perfect criminals, as there are men of perfect probity. Caulfield is a perfect ass.

Mr. D. T. Moore, the founder and for more than a quarter of a century the conductor of the *Rural New Yorker*, has vacated his position.

Notwithstanding the continual increase of Sunday schools, Spurgeon is afraid there is a plentiful lack of "old fashioned study of the Bible."

The *Post* as a moralist, is immensse; it can give Joe Surface three in five and beat him, but as a gradgrind, dealing strictly in facts, it is open to criticism.

Disraeli proposes sending a minister to reside at the court of the Khedive of Egypt. That will be an insult to Turkey, and a challenge to France.

In California, where everything is big, the biggest lunatic asylum in the world is now being erected. It is twice as big, at any rate, as the National Capitol.

The amount of money spent in intoxicating drinks in Great Britain during the past six years is estimated at £40,000,000 more than the total of the national debt.

Kate Field made her first appearance on the London stage on Thursday last, in the character of *Volante*, in the "Hunchback." Her *debut* was a pronounced success.

There are in New York city 67,000 dwellings, but of these only 12,180 are occupied by one family. The balance of the houses are occupied by from one to fifty families each.

What exploration has accomplished in Africa may be judged by a single fact. In 1850 the area of cultivated land in Egypt was 2,000,000 acres; in 1874 it was 5,000,000.

England is organizing a society for the purpose of stocking uninhabited islands with pigs and rabbits, so that shipwrecked sailors who happen to reach them may find an abundance of food awaiting them.

A New York mechanic has invented a torpedo boat. It is made of iron, shaped like a cigar, and contains motive power to drive it three miles. The machinery is controlled by an electric battery. It moves under water at such depth that no shot can reach it.

Incredible as it may seem, there is an institution close by New York city where it is supposed some special healing merit is found in the presence of ancient Catholic relics. It is located in West Hoboken, and is known as the Monastery of the Passionist Fathers.

There is a school reader printed at Leipzig, now in its eighth stereotyped edition, which describes Niagara Falls in one chapter. It says of the cataract that it might be supposed that it was not navigable, but that some Indians do in their canoes venture over the falls in safety.

An attempt is to be made this week to raise the British iron-clad steamer *Vanguard*, sunk in the Channel last summer. It is proposed to surround the huge vessel with iron caissons filled with air, to fill the interior of the hull with a thousand air balloons, and thus by degrees bring the vast bulk to the surface.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
SOLICITOR—John H. Baller.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we, the members of NATIONAL CURLED HAIR COMPANY, limited, have this day, February 14, 1876, dissolved by mutual consent, and we appoint O. A. Waggoner receiver, to collect and pay all claims of said Company.
E. J. SUGDEN,
T. H. SUGDEN,
O. A. WAGGONER,
R. H. LYON.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Etc.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses,
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.
FEBRUARY 15, 1876.

Cochran, McLean & Co.,
Broadway, Grand and Crosby Sts.,
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
Respectfully call the attention of their friends generally, and buyers about to visit New York, to their stock of
Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
Shawls, Dress Goods, Notions, Woolens,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
And ask that buyers will examine the same before purchasing elsewhere.

EDUCATIONAL.
Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
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TEACHERS' CLASS 10 TO 12 A. M. SATURDAYS
Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship.
Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by CHARLES STREHUHN, C. E., M. E., engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply at Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 109 Wood street, office.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.
THE
PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL.
$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.
ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
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This cheapest of all religious papers is published in once exploitable style, on a sheet 26 by 37½ inches. It is one of the rich inducements to advertisers that *premiums* are found in its pages. It excludes all *Medicine* and other unworthy advertisements, and all tiresome discussions. No effort is spared to make it a pure, safe, attractive and positive journal for
THE FAMILY.
While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its contents all the branches of the Presbyterian Church. Its articles are brief, pointed, varied, lively and evangelical. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for the JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are said by leading pastors in all parts of the country, to be the VERY BEST ISSUED. Hence, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in
TERMS AND TONE.
The marked ability and ripe experience which the senior Editor, Rev. Dr. Nevin, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast of the demands of
THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.
Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address
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Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 "Presbyterian" Building,
Philadelphia.

National Life Insurance Co. of U. S. A.
CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 00
TOTAL ASSETS.....$3,943,179 41
COMMERCIAL PLAN. INSURANCE FOR HARD TIMES!
Giving, in the average, the Cheapest Insurance ever before offered to the people. It offers Life Insurance guaranteed beyond question by the Company's ample capital and unquestioned assets, at the lowest rate consistent with security to the insured and safety to the insurer for a definite term and recewable without a new medical examination.
It makes Life Insurance similar to Fire Insurance, with charges for the risk what it is worth while it costs, no more and no longer.
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The Commercial Plan is peculiarly adapted to the needs of business men, and especially now, when many are wanting temporary loans, and do not wish to pay whole life rates. While still insuring large sums, they can reconcile it with their means as a specialty that will just meet the wants of the community at this time. The present time is one in which all who ought to be insured to call at our office for facts and figures, especially those who want additional insurance for a few years.
W. W. MAIR, General Agent,
167½ WOOD STREET.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.
EDITH LYLE.
JUST PUBLISHED—A splendid new novel by Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES, whose other works are read and re-read with the deepest interest—such as "Tempest and Sunshine," "Lena Rivers," "Edna Browning," "West Lawn," etc. Price $1 50.
RECORD OF THE YEAR
JUST READY—The second number (May) of this wonderfully popular monthly magazine and diary of important events and current miscellany. A capital number, full of the choicest reading matter, and a superb steel portrait of Moody. See great Revival-list. Price 50 cents.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
Turbs MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS.
NEW
DRY GOODS.
G. SCHLEITER,
89 Market Street.
Owing to the unusual dull times in the Eastern Markets, we have been enabled to make large additions to our stock, which, for cheapness and quality, will surpass anything ever offered in this market.
SILKS.
We have opened to-day a large stock of STRIPED SILKS, at 75 cents, in black and white and gray and black, elegant quality and beautiful styles.
Heavy Black GROS GRAIN SILK, at $1, high lustre and warranted pure silk.
Arth. Guinet's heavy CASHMERE SILK, splendid quality, at $1 25.
Our Silks are from the very best of "Lyons" Silk Houses, and ranging in price up to $4 per yard, will, for durability, softness and elegance of color and finish, surpass anything in this market.
SUITS.
We have now open for inspection the largest and most complete assortment of LADIES' SUITS ever offered, and at prices which will defy competition.
COMPLETE SUITS, elegantly embroidered, at $5.
LINEN SUITS, complete, at $3 50.
OVER SKIRTS and BASQUES, in Linen, very richly embroidered.
ALPACA SUITS, in Black, Gray and Brown.
SURGE SUITS, very rich.
CASHMERE JACKETS.
Our Spring Styles have now been received, and are very rich and cheap.
Our stock of
Sun Umbrellas
And Parasols
Is complete and comprises all the novelties.
We invite attention to our stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Containing every variety and style at very low prices, and especially in
Black Cashmeres,
Offer Decidedly the Best Value.
36-inch wide, all wool, - - $ 65
40-inch wide, all wool, - - 75
40-inch wide, very fine, - - 95
46-inch wide elegant quality, 1 12 1-2
Silk Warp Cashmere, splendid quality, - - - - 1 25
WE INVITE AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
ACCEPT THIS INVITATION
TO CALL AND SEE OUR
NEW SPRING GOODS.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Avenue.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can there fore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Lace Curtains!
Lambrequins,
Window Shades,
Cornices,
Mantle Mirrors
Full Line Now on Exhibition at the
Furniture and Upholstery Warerooms
OF
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

FATTENING! INVIGORATING!
BARON VON LIEBIG'S
LIQUID
MEAT
EXTRACT.
One wineglass containing the nutriment of one-half pound of Fresh Beef. This is the only Extract ready for use with all the benefits of the solid Extract without its nauseating effects.
CONTAINS ONLY
Pure Sherry Wine and Beef.
Endorsed by all prominent physicians.
CAUTION.—See that the Liquid Extract is in pint bottles, white and gold labels.
PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.
Of All Druggists, Grocers and Hotels have it.
U. S. DEPOT:
C. H. EVANS & CO.,
107 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
WANTED—WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Applications only received from reliable Wholesale Houses.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
William Semple.
NEW
Spring Dress Goods.
SUBSTANTIAL BARGAINS.
At 8c, beautiful Spring Plaids, usually 12½c.
At 10c, choice line new Spring Plaids.
At 12½c, Camel's-hair Plaids for Spring, worth 18½c.
At 12½c, Sateen striped Alpacas—an extra bargain.
At 15c, new and choice Spring Plaids.
At 18½c, Spring Plaids, all new styles.
At 12½c, choice light and dark figured Lawns.
At 15c, extra fine light and dark figured Lawns.
At 18½c, all the newest shades in Colored Alpacas.
At 12½c, very fine assortment Plain and Plaid Goods.
At 30c, fine Plaid Spring Suitings.
At 25c, extra value in Plaid Spring Deheges.
At 37½c, all-wool Plain Centennial Suitings.
At 25 and 30c, fine Pongee Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, fine Plaids and Plaid Silk Pongees.
At 50c, select assortment new Spring Goods.
At 18½ to 50c, best possible value in Black Alpacas.
At 62½c to $1, very fine pure Mohairs.
At 37½c, fine all-wool Black Twilled Serges.
At $, 10 and 12½c, fine black Grenadines.
At 15, 25 and 31c, extra quality in Black Hernani.
At 37½c and upward, bargains in Black Hernanis.
A very fine and complete assortment in all the newest shades and Black, Plain, Plaid and Striped
GRENADINES & BALZARINES,
at very low prices. Fine wool Nets and Crepe De Chene. We have just opened a large line of Colored and
BLACK CASHMERES,
in choicest shades, at special low prices. As usual our
SILK DEPARTMENT
is complete in Black and Colored and latest novelties in Fancy and Mourning Silks, at our usual lowest prices.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
SUMMER RESORTS.
SEA GROVE,
Cape May Point, N. J.,
18 MILES FROM CAPE MAY CITY.
A NEW CITY BY THE SEA!
Now containing Fifty Cottages and Stores, Three Hotels, with grand Pavilion, "Sea Grove Houses," "Cape House" and "Centennial," all near the Beach.
Large Lake of Fresh Water, 40 acres; a Pavilion holding 1,500 persons; a horse Railroad along the beach to Cape May City, 18 miles; Water Works; Gas; Telegraph; Hot Salt Water Baths; U. S. Signal station; Postoffice; Reading Room; Bowling Alley and Croquet Ground; Fishing, Sailing and Bathing on the Ocean Drive; fine Sailing and Fishing in the Lake and Bay, with the fine show nightly from the Hotels of the sun setting in the Sea.
LOTS FOR SALE LOW.
And also a few Cottages, all having good, dry cellars.
Board at Hotels, $2 50 to $3 50 per day, with reduced rates by the week or season.
THIS NEW RESORT, though but one year old, possesses all the comforts and attractions of the oldest and most popular places on the Jersey Coast. Take West Jersey Railroad, foot Market street, Philadelphia.
ALEX. WHILLDIN,
President Sea Grove Association,
No. 20 South Front street, Philadelphia.
J. C. SHINEY, Secretary.

Westminster Hotel,
NEAR THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.
On BELMONT, the Main Avenue to the Park, within Three Blocks of the main Exhibition Building.
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
This new and delightfully located Hotel is now open, and will have its fit expressly for the reception of guests visiting the International Exposition. It has all the modern improvements, combining economy, safety and comfort.
The Pennsylvania Centennial Railroad Depot is only two squares from the house.
The Chestnut and Walnut and Race and Vine Street cars pass the door every two minutes for the Exhibition Grounds and all parts of the city.
The Westminster has a much larger number of rooms on the first floor than any other Hotel in the city, the House having two stories built, and is surrounded by beautiful grounds.
For particulars apply to
W. T. CABB.
Centennial Boarding House, Chester, Pa.
The spacious buildings of PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY occupy an elevated site and commanding an extensive view of the city and surrounding country, will be opened during the summer vacation, commencing June 5th, for the accommodation of visitors to the Exposition. Forty trains direct to the premises—Forty minutes' ride. Circulars on application.
HYATT & CARTER, Managers.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co,
Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue to their new store,
34 FIFTH AVENUE.
TEAS RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE.
And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Oolong	good 50c	best	90c
Mixed	good 50c	best	90c
English Breakfast	good 50c	best	$1 00
Young Hyson	good 50c	best	1 15
Imperial	good 60c	best	1 30
Gunpowder	good $1 00	best	1 30
Japan	good 50c	best	1 00

Thea-Nectar, (suits all tastes,).....in packages

The best Coffee in the Market retailed at wholesale prices and warranted to give satisfaction.
A Fine Chromo Picture Given Away.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.,
34 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
REMOVAL.
ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.,
Broom Manufacturers & Paper Dealers,
Having been burned out at their old establishment, No. 362 Penn avenue, have removed to
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Where they will be pleased to meet their friends and customers.
REMOVAL.
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to NO. 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.
REMOVAL.
NIEMANN & AHLERS,
Merchant Tailors,
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET, third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.
DISSOLUTION.
Dissolution.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and Thomas Hyde, under the firm name of E. HYDE & SON, was dissolved on the 22d day of March, 1876, Thomas Hyde retiring. The business of said firm will be settled by the continuing partners. The business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partners.
E. HYDE.
W. S. HYDE.
Allegheny City, April 26, 1876.
Dissolution.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MITCHELL, STEVENSON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas S. Mitchell retiring, dissolution dating from 4th inst. The business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partners, MRS. MARY MITCHELL,
WILLIAM STEVENSON,
JAMES H. MITCHELL.
DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Mansfield & Co., was dissolved on the 3d day of April, 1876, by the death of John S. Lloyd. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 13 Sixth avenue, by Edward Mansfield and John R. Bicornette, under the name of MANSFIELD & CO.
Pittsburgh, April 3, 1876.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of WILLIAM HODGSON & CO., engaged in the Coal and Mercantile business, on the Monongahela river, is by mutual consent dissolved, settlement of all claims against the firm will be made with William Hodgson alone. Also, the steamer J. S. Mercer accounts.
WILLIAM HODGSON,
WILLIAM G. PEPPARD.
Pittsburgh, April 7, 1876.
Pennsylvania Lead Co.
Smelters and Refiners.
PEN

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 1, 1876.

The business at the banks was quiet and steady to-day with an abundance of loanable funds and moderately good offerings of prime commercial bills as the leading features. The tendency of the past week was in the direction of quiet, and while a fair business was done to-day it did not seem as if there was any marked increase of activity. Rates of discount were unchanged and exchange on New York ruled about steady at par in transactions between bankers. It is thought that the May disbursements of interest and dividends will add somewhat to the monetary ease now prevailing throughout the country. In addition to the $9,000,000 interest on United State bonds, there is quite a large volume of dividend payments to be made in the Eastern cities, aggregating $3,384,552 in Boston, over a million in Philadelphia in bank dividends and railway interest and including in New York $3,312,000 of interest on the debt of that city. Here quite a number of our banks and financial institutions have their regular dividend period during May, but, so far, only two dividends have been declared—the German National Bank and the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company, each announcing a very satisfactory semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent.

—The dispute between the banks of New York and the State Tax Commissioners, to which we have already alluded, involves general principles of importance with reference to the proper basis of taxation of banking capital. The tax commissioners proposed to assess the stock of the banks on the basis of the sworn quarterly statements. But the value of a bank's capital, or the size of its surplus, depends on the goodness at maturity of every loan which is not yet due, and any calculation that assumes full and prompt payment of every loan or piece of discounted paper is, to say the least of it, superhuman. The bank officers have therefore been allowed to swear to their belief of the value of the stock of their different banks, and in this sworn appraisal the market price is of course an important factor. Some banks acquiesce in the market value as a true valuation of their stock, some allow more, some even allow less. But the fact remains, after making the most accurate estimate possible, that the stock is claimed to be assessed unjustly when assessed at full value. So that the question is by no means finally settled, though the banks have filed their sworn statements of the value of their shares within the time allowed by law.

—A very important and praiseworthy measure is that contained in the concurrent resolution recently reported by the Senate Finance Committee proposing a common unit of money and accounts between the United States and Great Britain. The resolution provides that the American gold dollar shall be made to weigh 25 and 1-9 grains, troy, pure gold; that it should consist of 9 equal parts of pure gold, and one part of an alloy, 9 10 copper and 1-10 silver; and that it should be equal in value to 1-5 of the English pound sterling. In this way sterling money will be converted into dollar money by computing the pound sterling as equivalent to $5, the shilling to 25 cents, the sixpence to 12½ cents, the penny to 2 cents and the farthing to ½ cent. The dollar will be standard unit, and gold coins of one dollar, two-and-a-half, five, ten and twenty dollars shall be legal-tender in Great Britian and the United States. The resolution provides for a convention between the two countries to decide upon the adoption of this new system.

—The railway war does not abate in severity in the slightest degree. The latest indication of the bitterness of the contest is the fact reported from Chicago that 1,200 cars are under contract to take grain from that city to Baltimore and Philadelphia at 20c per hundred, which, we may remark, is just exactly the rate charged to Pittsburgh dealers. Rumors are in circulation that the fight is to extend to west bound freights and passenger traffic, which it may do, but as yet there is no better authority for the supposition than that the fight seems to grow in bitterness between the Central and Hudson on the one hand, and the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania roads on the other. That the winter rates could not be maintained after the opening of lake and canal navigation was a foregone conclusion, but, as the New York *Herald* says: "Whether Mr. Vanderbilt can profitably fight, even with his partially four-track line, steam on the canal, is a problem that time and a stoppage of the issue of 'construction' bonds only will solve."

—We find the following items of interest concerning the Saturday's Philadelphia stock market in the *Ledger*:

The stock market on Saturday was fairly active, though in some instances prices were somewhat weak. State 6s of the second series sold at 103¾. A Allegheny Valley Railroad 7.30s sold at 103¾. Western Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 78, and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7s at 81. The most striking feature of the share list was the heavy business in Pittsburgh, Titusvilleand Buffalo Railroad (old Oil Creek). The buyers paid a premium upon it. Opening at 13¾, with some fluctuation in price, sold gradually down to 9¾, from which it rallied to 10¾, closing at 11¼, with sales during the day of 16,800 shares. Pennsylvania Railroad opened at 54¾and closed at 55⅜, with sales of 17,100 shares.

—A dispatch to the Toronto *Globe* says the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway of Canada was held at London yesterday; about one hundred and fifty shareholders attended. The President, Mr. Childs, said, that in the management of the road the board would decline to enter on reckless competition with other lines; the decreased revenue was chiefly attributable to the rates at present obtainable for freights and the general depression of trade. He proceeded to answer charges made against the company by the London *Hour*, and stated that it was prepared to give professional shareholders' bonds for interest due to them. The report was adopted *nem con*.

—Baltimore's export trade for the month of March was $4,180,455, against $1,867,504 for the same months last year. Boston's export trade increased about $160,000 during the same time while for the first quarter of the year, as compared with that of last, it does not show an increase of $20,063, but a falling off against an increase of $2,985,523 for the same time. Cheap transportation does wonders. It cannot make trade when there is none to make, but a brave dress come it take the wind quickly. During last month Baltimore exported 2,590,690 bushels of corn, an unusually large quantity.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 1, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	...	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅝	122⅝	...	122⅝	...
5-20's, 1865	119¼	119¼	...	119¼	...
5-20's, 1865, registered	119¼	119	...	119	...
5-20's, 1867	121¼	121¼	...	121¼	...
5-20's, 1868, registered	120⅝	120⅝	...	120⅝	...
5-20's, 1868	122⅜	122⅜	...	122⅜	...
10-40's	118⅜	118⅜	...	118⅜	...
10-40's, coupons	118⅜	118⅜	...	118⅜	...
Currency 6's	124½	124½	...	124½	...
New 5-per cents	117⅝	117⅝	...	117⅝	...
Western Union Tel	62¼	63⅜	61	61⅜	61⅜
Quicksilver	16	16	16	16	...
Pacific Mail	19¾	20	21	20⅜	20⅜
Hannibal	12½	...	12½	...	...
Adams Express	108	...	108	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co	85	...	85	...	...
American Express	60¾	...	61	...	...
United States Express	70	...	70	...	...
New York Central	109¾	112⅜	112	112	...
Erie	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	...
Michigan Central	49	49	49	49⅜	50
Michigan Southern	92	92⅜	94⅜	94⅜	95
Illinois Central	94	...	94	...	...
Cleveland & Pitts	91	...	93	93	...
Chicago & Northwest	40	...	40	...	40
Do preferred	58¾	58	58	58⅝	58¾
Rock Island	104	104	104	104	104
St. Paul common	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	38
Do preferred	70	...	70	70¾	64
Wabash common	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	96	...	96	...	...
Ohio & Mississippi	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅝	16
Union Pacific	...	...	36	...	...
Harlem	...	...	128½	...	...
Hannibal & St. Joe	14	14	13⅞	...	13¾
Atlantic & Pac. pref	...	...	29	...	29
Iron Mountain	12⅞	...	13⅜	...	13⅜
C. C. & I. C	...	...	48	...	44
Missouri Pacific	...	...	...	...	13⅜
South Carolinas, July	...	35½	...	36	...
Missouri 6's	...	104⅜	...	...	...

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	54
Reading	....	....	40¾
United Co's of N J	134	135	....
Oil Creek	....	....	10½
Lehigh Valley	....	....	57¾
Allegheny Valley	....	....	10⅜
Central Transportation	47	....	....
P. C. & St. L. in bonds	82¾	84¾	....
Northern Pacific bonds	....	....	16½

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅞.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $271,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $680,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Sterling strong at 487¾@485¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾, and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates flat and 1 to 4 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds dull. State securities quiet. The week opened with renewed depression at the Stock Exchange, and during the morning there was a further decline in values. The downward movement was assisted by reports current in the New York Central had refused to accede to the demand of some other trunk lines for a restoration of the old tariff on freights, and this was construed as meaning a railroad war and possibly lower passenger fares and freight rates in the future. A conflicting report about Commodore Vanderbilt's health also had an influence on the market. The subsequent decline was in New York Central which, after remaining firm for some time past at 112 upwards, to-day suddenly declined to 108 on a much larger business than usual. This decline in Central exercised an unsettling influence on the general share list. Lake Shore followed with a decline from 65¼ to 53⅝, Northwestern from 41 to 40, Michigan Central from 49¾ to 48¾ and Western Union from 64¼ to 63⅜. Toward one o'clock a steadier feeling set in and New York Central suddenly advanced from 108 to 112¾, which stiffened the whole market. During the last hour the market was firmer and prices generally advanced, but in final sales there was a reaction in some cases of from ¼ to ¾ per cent. Transactions 183,000 shares, of which 7,500 were Pacific Mail, 51,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwestern, 13,000 St. Paul, 18,000 Erie, 50,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 New York Central, 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi, and 13,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	64⅜	C. C. C. & I	49
Quicksilver	16	St. Paul	39
Do. preferred	91½	Do. preferred	63½
Pacific Mail	20⅜	Toledo & Wabash	2⅞
Wells-Fargo Ex	85½	Do. preferred	3
American Ex	62	Ft. Wayne	103
U. S. Express	69	Terre Haute	3¾
Adams Express	108	Do. preferred	15
Mariposa	7	Chicago & Alton	86
Do. preferred	7	Do. preferred	104
New York Central	112	Ohio & Mississippi	16
Erie	14⅞	Delaware & Lack	119½
Do. preferred	19	Atlantic & P. Tel	18
Harlem	129½	Missouri Pacific	14½
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	29¾
Mich. Central	49⅞	Indiana Central	4¾
Panama	127	Indianapolis & St. L	17
Lake Shore	53½	Hannibal & St. Joe	14½
Illinois Central	94¼	Union Pacific stock	64¼
Cleveland & Pitts.	94	Central Pac. bonds	109¾
Northwestern	40¾	Union Pac. bonds	104¾
Do. preferred	58¾	Do. land grants	109
N. J. Central	98	Do sink. fund	91¾
Rock Island	104¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	New 5's	*117½
5-20's, 1865	*114½	10-40's, registered	118
5-20's, 1865, new	119	10-40's, coupons	118¾
5-20's, 1867	121½	Currency 6's	125¾
5-20's, 1868	122		

*Ex div.

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	104½	Tennessee, old	42¾
Virginia, new	63¾	Tennessee, new	40½
Virginia, old	34		

LONDON, May 1, 5 P. M.—Consols 95 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 105¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40's, 103½; new 5's, 109¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 101; Erie 15; do preferred 21. PARIS, May 1.—Rentes 104 francs 86 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 1.—United States bonds—New 5's 105¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 1, 1876.

The week and month opened to-day with a moderate degree of activity in commercial circles. The most noticeable feature of the day's business was the steady feeling in prices, there being no quotable alterations in grain, produce or groceries. The downward movement in provisions still continued, following the decline in the West; and there were some fluctuations in crude petroleum, although rather less than were experienced last week. With these exceptions there were no quotable movements in values that we could learn of.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	577	Cheese, boxes	577
Corn, bus	2,000	Butter, pkgs	65
Wheat, bus	1,835	Bacon, pcs	2,671
Oats, bus	1,000	Bacon, lbs	19
Potatoes, bus	1,265	Hay, bales	647

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

APPLES—The market is steady with quotations nominally unchanged.

Dried—Offered nominal at $5 25@5 75 ₱ barrel for choice; prime $4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel.

BEANS—Are moving steadily with a moderately active demand, and ample supply. We quote prime white navy from first hands at $1 70@1 75 ₱ bushel; in jobbing way $1 75@1 90.

BUTTER—The demand is steady for prime to choice grades with an ample supply. Low grades are rather weak, with a stock in excess of the demand. We quote as follows: Choice roll in cheese boxes 20@22c; prime to good tubs 22@23c; fair 19@21c; common 15@17c.

CIDER—There is a fair trade. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel for sour; sweet drinking $8 00@12 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are steady at $15 00@16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—There is a steady movement in prime grades of both new and old cheese at firm prices. We quote New York and Goshen at 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory, old, 13½@14c ₱ ₱; new Ohio factory 11@13c, as to quality.

DRIED FRUITS—The demand is steady and prices are firm, especially on small lots. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@ 12c; peeled, 18@20c; unpeeled peaches, 3@3½c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—Continue in liberal supply and depressed at 11@12c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FLOUR—There is an active trade, while spring wheat flours are a shade off in sympathy with the low prices for wheat at Chicago. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing trade of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Gilmer brand of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 00@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Diamond, $6 50@6 75; fancy do, $6 25@6 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 00@5 25; Graham flour $5 50@7 00; superfine, $4 75@5 00; buckwheat $5 75 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $4 00 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—There was a rather quiet feeling in grain circles to-day. The leading features of the market were unchanged. Wheat was steady. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 45@1 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter at 1 40@1 42; No. 1 Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel; do 90c@$1 10, as to quality. No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules at $1 12@1 15; No. 1 do $1 20@1 25. Corn continued active. Arrivals were quite slightly lower on shelled while car was steady. We quote shelled car 60@ 61c for yellow; 59@60c for high mixed; 58@59c for low-mixed. We quote car at 58@59c for prime yellow; 54@56c for mixed. Oats were slightly easier; receipts for the week were 15,266 bushels. We quote mixed Pennsylvania at 38@39c; white at 39@41c; prime white 43@45c. Barley was steady at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel. Canada barley at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 75@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@85c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales of grain rule 3@5c above quotations.

HAY—The market is abundantly supplied and rather easy. We quote at $16 00@17 00 for timothy; $19 00@20 00 ton; No. 2, $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $13 00@16 00.

MILL FEED—The market is steady. We quote bran firm at $15 00@15 50 ₱ ton; second and fine middlings $15 00@16 00; middlings $23 00@25 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00. Oil meal is jobbing @ $1 15@2 25 per cwt.

POTATOES—The supply is liberal and the market continues moderately active at former quotations. We quote round lots on track at 27@30c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; 15@20c for mixed lots. Sales from store are steady at 30@35c for peachblows; 25@30c for Peerless. Jersey sweets rule at $3 50@4 00, with a good demand for prime sound.

POULTRY—There is an active demand. We quote country stock 15@16c ₱ gallon; best city make at 15c ₱ gallon.

Provisions.

Business was tolerably active with the leading wholesale provision houses, but values were easy. Sales reported and reliable sales have been made during the past week, and are made to-day are not the result of any special weakness in this market, but are only following the lower ruling prices in the supply markets in the West. We reduce quotations on bacon and lard.

BACON—There was an easy feeling, as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14@c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, 9 dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market is easy at revised quotations. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 11c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 11½c; in buckets 12c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 11½c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 12c ₱ lb; in buckets 13c ₱ lb; in 3-lb cans 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cans 16c ₱ lb; in 3-lb cans 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cans 17c ₱ lb; in 10-lb pails 16c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 95c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 70@ 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65c; No. 1 61@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet, the ruling price being $25 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 6½@6¾c ₱ lb; country do 5½@6c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 12@13c ₱ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

Petroleum.

May 1.—The crude market showed less excitement, and underwent less fluctuation today than has been usual for the last ten days, and refined was correspondingly quiet and steady. The range of values was about the same at the close as at the opening.

CRUDE—The market opened firm at $1 80, and gradually strengthened on purchases at Oil City to $1 82½. During the afternoon it weakened down to $1 80 bid, and $1 81½ asked, remaining steady there with but little doing. Shipment was more inquired for, at 40c, with holders firm in asking $2 05. Union was the same as United. In Conduit there was but little offering at less than 5½@6c, and more than United. We learn by a dispatch from Parker that the new Exchange at that place opened to-day and that business was still continuing the lively dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Gilmer brand of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 00@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Diamond, $6 50@6 75; fancy do, $6 25@6 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 00@5 25; Graham flour $5 50@7 00; superfine, $4 75@5 00; buckwheat $5 75 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 00. Rye flour $4 00 ₱ bbl.

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POULTRY—There is an active demand. We quote country stock 15@16c ₱ gallon; best city make at 15c ₱ gallon.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 1, 1876.

The Market.

The receipts of cattle by rail, as will be seen by the table given below, were 200 head in excess of last week. But taken as a whole the run, so far as regards quality and condition, was an improvement over previous week's offerings. Of course we are referring to cattle.

Dealers report the cattle market offish and unsatisfactory, with a loss of money. They, however, do not lay the blame at the door of the COMMERCIAL, but charge their misfortunes upon the railroads, which they allege discriminate in favor of through shipment from the West against way shipments designed for sale in this market. When this "kernel wat will be over" we know not, and suppose we will have to bide our time patiently before we can state the result.

Owing to the heavy run of cattle it was not likely that all would be sold, and that some would find their way to East Liberty and there run the gauntlet to-morrow.

There were some cattle on sale denominated "grassers." One "old chap," who knows a thing or two about grass cattle, was hanging himself at a glowing fire, and ruinly remarked that the grass those cattle got on grew in 1875, and he doubted if they got much of that, as their frame work would now present more prominent features.

The ruling rates of the market differed little from that of last week. Below we give the receipts of stock by P. R., as furnished by Mr. Stone, clerk in the freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, with the consignees, where from and number:

CATTLE.

Consignee.	Where from.	Head.
Aull & Varner	Chicago	37
James Wall	Chicago	37
John Wall	Chicago	54
William Wall	Chicago	21
F. Rick	Chicago	36
Gerson & Leopold	Chicago	36
Gerson & Zeigler	Chicago	32
Germny & Carr	Chicago	16
Gerson & Rutz	Chicago	37
J. Lobman	Chicago	35
E. Rutz	Chicago	17
J. Schamberg	Chicago	35
Levi Dond	Chicago	19
Holmes, G. & L	Chicago	34
James Hunter	Chicago	34
Arnold & Ackerman	Chicago	35
Marks & Bro	Chicago	35
B. S. Traugerman	Chicago	17
S. Appiegate	Chicago	18
J. Rothcilds	Chicago	18
L. Rosenberg	Chicago	19
Marks & Bro	Chicago	42
A. Greenwald	Chicago	18
L. Holderman	Chicago	16
Houseman & M	Chicago	34
Gerson & Shamberg	Chicago	35
Hoks & Z	Chicago	18
Lobman & T	Chicago	16
Holmes, I. & O	Indianapolis	35
Total this week		815
Total last week		613

HOGS.

F. Hector	East Liberty	169
C. M. Haines	Canal Dover	1,172
Total		1,59

SHEEP.

A. Kaylor	Columbiana	74

CATTLE.

It will be notices that the run of cattle, as above stated, was larger than last week, but the unanimous opinion of dealers was that the market was dull and dragging, and that all, or most all shippers had their money in their ventures. The exact status of the market is somewhat difficult to give, owing to the reticence of some sellers and buyers, but the following quotations will not fall short of the mark:

Extra shipping steers, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., $5 75@6 00
Choice buteers stk, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., 5 25@5 50
Fair buteers' stock, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., 5 10@5 15
Good butchers' stock, 900 to 1,000 lbs., 4 75@5 00
Bulls, cows and stags, 3 00@3 75

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light, though fully up to the demand. The sales were quick and at small way, and we are reported transfers at the following figures:

Swine, suitable for the local trade, $5 75@6 00
Medium stock, 5 50@5 75
Roughs, 5 25@5 50

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep were somewhat in excess of last week, though we are not prepared to say that the quality was any better than last week. The run was quite equally divided between wooled and clipped. It was estimated that the receipts would not exceed 600 or 800, the greater number of which were disposed of. We quote as follows:

Best wooled, 100 to 120 lbs average, $5 40@5 50
Best clipped, 95 to 100 lbs, 5 15@5 25
Inferior grades as to quality.

HOGS.

There was a large supply in the market which caused prices to rule lower. We quote as follows:

Extra good milkers, $60 00@65 00
Good milkers, 50 00@55 00
Fair milkers, 40 00@45 00
Common milkers, 30 00@35 00
Inferior, 25 00@28 00

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 1.—Beeves—Receipts 4,000 head, mainly at 8,800 head for the week, against 11,500 last week. Market opened active but slightly medium to good generally. Market fair at about Friday's prices, which were about 12½c higher than current rates last week. Sales mostly of the best steers retailed at $12 00; a car load from Texas oxen sold at $6 00; some fat cattle at $4 50@4 75 per 100 lbs; a large portion range ordinary to strictly prime steers $5 25@11 75,with fat steers of good weight generally sold at $10 00@11 60.

Sheep—Receipts 4,300 head,making 13,350 head for the week against 16,000 head last week. Market scarcely so firm as Saturday but fair at good prices,ranging 6 00@7 00 for clipped and 7 50 for unshorn. Sales include two carloads choice clipped Ohio sheep,113 lbs,$7 00; 1 car,87 lbs, $6 00; 1 car unshorn State,109 lbs,$8 50,and 1 car Colorado,90 lbs,$6 50.

Swine—Receipts yesterday and to-day 800 head, making 20,750 head for the week; same as 20,300 head last week. None offered for sale.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Cattle—Receipts 4,500 head. Very few sales; prices almost nominal and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts 25,000 head.

HOGS—Receipts 10,000 head. Market dull; weak and lower; sales of inferior to good $7 00@7 85, mainly at $7 50@7 75. Corn—Receipts 130 head. Market neglected at $4 12@4 20.

OATS—Receipts 130 head. Market neglected at $1 12@1 20.

ST LOUIS, May 1.—Hogs firm; Yorkers $7 00@7 50; receipts good to choice native steers $5 75@6 75; medium to fair $4 25@4 62½.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Hogs firm and prices a shade lower; common to good light $5 00@ 7 25; fair to good heavy $7 35@7 50.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1.—Hogs $3 80@7 60. Receipts 1,600 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 2 Chicago spring 88c spot; $1 00@1 08¾ seller June; $1 02 seller July; No 3 do, 85c; No. 2 red winter $1 05 spot; seller July; rejected 41@42c. Oats active, weak and lower; 29@29½c spot; 30½c seller June; 31½c seller July. Barley firm; 75@80c spot; seller June, Rye firm at 62@65c. Pork unsettled and lower; $9 50@9 70 spot; $9 40 seller August; $9 70 seller July; $9 00 seller August. Lard firm; 13½c spot; 12½c seller June; 12.80c seller July; 12.90c seller August. Bulk meats—Shoulders 7½c; short ribs 9½c; clear rib 11c. Hams 15@16c. Lard quiet; tierced 14½@14¾c; kegs 15c. Whisky quiet at $1 07.

Later—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was lower; 87@87½c May; 87½@87¾c June. Corn 1½c lower. Oats firmer; 30½c May; 30½c June. Pork lower; $9 35 May; $9 50 June; $9 87½ July. Lard lower; 13.55c June; 12.70c July.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Flour quiet; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine Western and State at $4 00@4 50; common to good $4 90@5 20; good to choice $5 25@5 75; white wheat extra $5 75@7 75; extra Ohio $4 90@7 00; St. Louis $5 20@ 9 00. Rye flour $4 25@5 10. Corn meal steady at $2 80@3 35. Wheat quiet; receipts 13,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring nominal at $1 18 @1 19; No. 3 do $1 08@1 12; No. 1 do $1 24@1 25; amber State, very choice, $1 50. Rye—State 90@95c; Western 80@86c. Barley and barley malt dull and unchanged. Corn—Receipts 24,000 bushels; exports 6,000 bushels; spot lots 1c lower; options opened firm and advanced ½c, but closed weak and declined ½c from the highest

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank Building, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 1, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
			WIND.			
7 A. M..	30.172	35	89	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P. M..	30.041	52	34	N. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
9 P. M..	30.057	45	55	N. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.071 Highest thermom....55
Mean thermom.... 44.2 Lowest thermom.....27

Statement.

Our readers are referred to the statement of the Real Estate Savings Bank, which appears in our advertising columns this morning.

Testing the Testers.

Mr. Lowry, through his counsel, Mr. Bruce, will inform Allegheny city, to-day, that he has never been relieved as superintendent of construction of the new pumping engine, and that the city is indebted to him in the sum of $3,000. Until this is settled, and he is relieved, he will claim the right to prevent interested parties from taking the engine, and trying to show how badly they can make her work.

Further Reduction in Freights on Iron

PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You may state in your issue of May 2d, that the rates on iron and iron pipe, in car loads, commencing May 2d, *viz* the B. & O. R. R., will be:

To Baltimore	16c per 100 lbs.
To Philadelphia	17c per 100 lbs.
To N. w York	23c per 100 lbs.
To Boston and Providence	27c per 100 lbs.

G. B. RATHBON,
Assistant General Freight Agent.

Mayor's Office Business.

Following is a report of the business of the Mayor's office of Pittsburgh for the month of April:

Arrests—For drunkenness, 293; disorderly conduct, 345; vagrancy, 44; suspicious persons, 25; court charges, 12; violating ordinances, 38. Total 763.

Disposition—Paid fines, 394; committed to jail, 195; Wo k house, 85; held for court, 19; discharged, 42; not at all charged, 1; returned to jail, 1; returned to Johnstown, 2.

Cash received—Fines and forfeitures, $1,325 50; police fees, $247 0; commitment receipts, $214; dramatic license, $85. Total, $1,971 60.

Another Sneaky Inland Suit.

An action of ejectment was commenced in the Common Pleas No. 2, yesterday, by Messrs. George Shiras, Jr., Sol. Schoyer, Jr., and W. S. Parviance on the part of James K. Moorhead, John E. Parke, Wm. Coleman, A. S. Nicholson, Thomas M. Marshall, Robert Woods, C. C. Geyer, S. M. Fulton, Jane M. Dilworth, Thomas C. Fulton and wife, and Robert W. Dalzell, against Mary Adair, Dante Nevin and wife, Theodore H. Nevin and wife, Martha J. Bell, Samuel M. Gregg and wife, Joseph S. Travelli, Fannie Travelli and the Tradesman's Industrial Institute. The proceedings are for the recovery of the upper part of Smoky Island.

Allegheny Mayor's Office

David L. Crawford, clerk in the Allegheny Mayor's office, makes the following report of the business for last month:

Arrests—Disorderly conduct, 78; drunkenness, 77; larceny, 3; larceny from railroad, 1; suspicious character, 6; vagrancy, 4; violation of city ordinances, 28; violation of park ordinances, 2; total, 205.

Dispositions—Committed for court, 15; committed to jail, 28; committed to workhouse, 25; continued, 1; discharged, 66; paid fines, 70; sent to city farm, 1; withdrawn, 8; total, 199.

Receipts—Commitment receipts, $27; disorderly conduct, $195; drunkenness, $59; license, $10; police fees, $45 60; violation of city ordinances, $8; violation of park ordinances, $1; total, $3?6 60.

New Election Precincts

Judge Kirkpatrick yesterday made a decree dividing South Fayette into two election districts, the southeastern portion of the township to be called district No. 1, the polls to be at Collins' mill, and the northwestern to be denominated No. 2, the polls to be at Oakdale school house. Constables were appointed for No. 2 district. This decree is subject to exceptions to be filed within ten days from the time posters are put up. A Registry Assessor for No. 1 district was also appointed.

A petition was presented from about fifty voters of Indiana township asking for a division of the township into two districts. The petition set forth that the township is fifteen miles in length, and that the voters are necessitated to travel over rough roads to reach the polls. The court granted the request, and fixed the following places: Miller's Hotel and school house No. 7, and appointed election officers for the new district.

Monthly Weather Report.

J. Kabernagle, Signal Sergeant at this point, furnishes the following report for April: The mean temperature of the month was 4?.8 degrees, which is 2.3 degrees greater than that of the corresponding month in 1875. The maximum temperature, 81 degrees, occurred on the 12th, and the minimum, 27 degrees, on the 9th, showing a range of 57 degrees during the month. The greatest daily range, 45 degrees, was observed on the 20th, the highest temperature on that day being 76 degrees and the lowest 31 degrees. Rain or snow fell upon 20 days to the amount of 2.01 inches. The sky was clear during four days; partly overcast during eighteen, and entirely obscured by clouds during eight days. The prevailing wind was northwest, and its greatest velocity, 30 miles per hour, occurred on the 22d at 7 P. M. of the 16th. The total number of miles travelled by the wind was 5,502. The mean reading of the barometer was 29.381 inches; mean relative humidity 57 per cent. (saturation represented by 100 and dryness by 0). The highest water in the Monongahela river, 12 feet 5 inches, occurred on the 15th, and the lowest, 3 feet 5 inches, on the 28th, a range of 9 feet. The mean temperature of the water at the surface was 42.4 degrees and at the bottom 41.4 degrees. Light flurries of snow occurred on the 18th and 30th; hail fell on the 28th. Heavy lightning was observed on the 15th.

COMPARATIVE MEAN TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

April.	Mean temp.	Rainfall
1876	48.6 degrees	3.01 inches
1875	43.5 degrees	7.20 inches
1874	46.3 degrees	2.01 inches
1870	48.8 degrees	2.04 inches

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The May term of this court opened yesterday, but a quorum of the Grand Jury not having answered, they will not be sworn until this morning.

The case of the United States vs. Fred Aims and Charles Moore, indicted for a violation of the Civil Rights law in refusing to admit to Trimble's Varieties a colored person, was called up, but motion of defendant's counsel, was postponed until this morning.

Patrick Gilbert, indicted for retailing liquor without paying a special tax, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo thirty days' imprisonment in the Jefferson county jail.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

The Gibbs & Sterrett Manufacturing Company have filed a petition praying for their adjudication in bankruptcy of Peter Grace, of Millerstown, Butler county. The usual rule was granted.

A restraining order was issued against John A. Galiy *et al.*, and a hearing on a petitiou for an injunction fixed for the 17th inst.

The Register's report in the case of A. C. Taggart, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, Robert Woods, creditors, was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

An order was made in the matter of the estate of R. F. Milford, bankrupt, of Butler county, before Register Shafer.

In the matter of A. T. Rowand, bankrupt, the resolution of creditors accepting bankrupt's proposition for composition was presented and ordered to be recorded.

Common Pleas No 2—Judge Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Conrad Fisher vs. Michael Burke a verdict for the plaintiff was returned for $?6 62.

Mrs. Margaret Hutchinson obtained a writ of estrepement against Thomas Flanagan and wife, to restrain waste.

B. M. Iardie vs. Michael Burke. Defendant confessed judgment in favor of plaintiff for $?3 87, with costs.

W. B. Lindsay & Co. vs William Walther. Verdict for plaintiff for $?32 74.

Nation Trust Company for use of John H. Hadley vs. Ronald H. Smith. In action on two notes and two drafts. On trial. This case was tried once before and resulted in a verdict for the defendant, when a new trial was granted.

John McLaughlin v. McGowan & McConnell. On trial before Judge Collier.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

The case of John Hadley vs F. C. Negley & Co., which was taken up on Friday, occupied most of the day. The jury is out.

Patrick Doyle vs. John Doyle. Defendant confessed judgment in favor of plaintiff in the sum of $?53.

Robert Knight vs. Edward Fox; action for goods sold. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The first case tried yesterday was that of John Griffin, charged with carrying a concealed weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. The information was made under the act of March 15, 1??4, which makes it a misdemeanor for any one to carry a handy-billy, knife, pistol, or other deadly weapon with intent to do bodily harm and makes the fact of carrying the weapon *prima facie* evidence of the intent. The case had been tried before Murphy's saloon, on Grant street, under the influence of liquor, and the pistol in question fell out of his pocket. Jerry seized the pistol, fired off one of the barrels, struck Griffin with the empty gun, and then fled. Officer Thomas Griffin called for the police, and they came; but they took him into custody after he was fined $25 and costs by the Mayor, for disorderly conduct. A few days afterwards, Officer Dunbaugh made an information against Griffin, under the act above cited. This was the first case tried here under the act. The peculiar feature of the statute is that it infers that a man intends to do bodily harm from the mere fact that he carries the weapon. In charging the jury Judge Kirkpatrick allu ied to this portion of the act and stated that in Philadelphia the Court of Quarter Sessions had construed it. He proceeded to say that if it were not for the fact that there was upon record a decision upon its merits, he would hesitate before recognizing the act as constitutional. It seemed directly in contradiction to the very proper and humane suggestions of the law which presumed every defendant innocent until proven guilty, and it compelled the defendant to prove affirmatively a negative, to wit: that his intention was not unlawful and malicious. The Judge said that the case had been taken by him had been held by the Supreme Court of Georgia, in a recent case by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and by the Court of Appeals of New York. He stated, however, that the undisputed facts in this case could not justify a conviction, and the only question was one of costs. Though Jerry Murphy have been the defendant instead of Griffin. He had fired the pistol and had thrown a beer glass, which wounded Griffin and another person. The jury, after a brief absence, rendered a verdict of "not guilty," and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs. The Court then stating that the reason for so doing was that they were of opinion that he should have been more careful in making his charge, and that Murphy would keep him harmless. They regretted that they could not put the costs on Murphy.

Alexander and Bruce Logan, of Allegheny, are on trial on charges of new trials, preferred by Mr. Biggins, whose family resides in close proximity to the Logans. The boy is the person whose commitment to the Reform School, some months since, without the consent of his parents, was noticed in the press.

SHAME ADDED TO SHAME.

The Railroad Monopoly and the Poor—High Priced Food and Small Pay for Labor, in Order that the Monster May Wax Fat—A Few More Facts for the Long-Suffering Community to Meditate Upon.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Are the laboring men of Pittsburgh aware that almost every bite they eat is taxed for the benefit of the great railroad monopoly that their wages are cut down almost to the starvation point in order that employers may pay exorbitant freight rates and still be able to compete with those of other industrial centers? They may not be aware of these facts: but facts they will find them to be, if they will take the trouble to investigate matters on their own account. And while they are thus taxed and their noses held to the grindstone of poverty, the railroad officials are living in fine mansions, keep servants in livery, and feast on the choicest of earth's products, and all, *apparently*, paid for from salaries not adequate to the maintenance of such extravagant style. The question is, how do they do it? We may find out how, some day; and when we do the public will get the benefit of the knowledge.

"FURTHER REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS ON IRON" was the announcement made yesterday morning by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through their agent in this city, C. A. Carpenter, Esq. Let us look into the facts and see what these wonderful benefactors of the poor have really done. If they are truly striving to help Pittsburgh trade and industries, they deserve credit, and we will be willing to accord it, and liberally. But, alas! a comparison of figures makes sad work of their pretensions as benefactors. The following table will show the

PROPOSED REDUCTIONS.

Pittsburgh to Baltimore	16c.
Pittsburgh to Philadelphia	17c.
Pittsburgh to New York	20c.

And *this* little table will show what this same road is charging Western merchants on the same class of freights on through shipments over the same road:

NEW RATES GIVEN TO WESTERN MERCHANTS.

Pittsburgh to Baltimore	8?c.
Pittsburgh to Philadelphia	9?c.
Pittsburgh to New York	11 c.

Or nearly fifty per cent. less than the rates charged for Pittsburgh goods.

No one will question the injustice of such discriminations, or that, if allowed to continue, they will ultimately ruin all branches of business. How long, citizens of Pittsburgh, will you allow this plundering to go on unchecked and unrebuked?

THE FREIGHT ON FLOUR.

People must have bread; and to make bread flour is the prime necessity. By far the larger part of the flour consumed in Pittsburgh comes from the West. If reasonable charges for transportation are made, the dealer is enabled to sell cheaper to the consumer; if the reverse is the case, the difference is put in and the man who eats the bread has to pay the difference indirectly.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company demand and collect of us, for every ton of flour they grind in flour, in excess of what they charge Eastern merchants on the same class of freight, as follows:

Pittsburgh, excess over Baltimore, per car	$16 50
Pittsburgh, excess over Philadelphia, per car	15 50
Pittsburgh, excess over New York, per car	22 25

The average receipts of flour in this market are about 40,000 barre s so that the city must pay the railroad monopoly many thousands of dollars annually in excess of the charges to the more favored cities east of us. As we have before remarked, this heavy tax comes from the poor man's pocket.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,
Wholesale Flour Merchants.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Election of Officers—Reports of the President and the Treasurer—Appointment of a Committee to Revise the By-laws, &c., &c.

The stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company, of this city, held their fourth annual meeting yesterday afternoon, at the company's office, on Penn avenue. Mr. C. L. Goehring was elected Chairman and Mr. D'Arcy E. Boulton, Secretary.

On motion, Mr. Fred. Mason was chosen to act as judge, and Messrs. Wm. Needand John Lunaly as tellers for the election of a President, Treasurer and Directors for the ensuing year.

The secretary read the minutes of the meeting of December last, which were adopted.

Mr. Goehring submitted the fourth annual report of the President and Directors of the company, which was read by the Secretary. The report states that the quantity of gas manufactured during the past year was 6,8?5,460 cubic feet, being an increase of 6,631,300 feet over the previous year. The consumption for October to April showed a daily average of 2?0,0?6 feet, and the directors are pleased to report that the consumption is rapidly increasing. The Board state that it is in contemplation to extend the pipes through Allegheny and through other parts of the city during the coming season, thus increasing the consumption. It is reported that a great saving has been effected in all the products used in the manufacture of gas at the new works, owing to the introduction of improved machinery, the more perfect system of purification, and the enlarged capacity has enabled the company to supply a purer and more uniform light than heretofore. [Applause.

By the daily tests which are now made the gas is shown to be above the standard, being eighteen and a half candle power for a five and a-half candles greater in illuminating power than the gas manufactured at the new works, owing to the introduction of improved machinery, the more perfect system of purification, and the enlarged capacity has enabled the company to supply a purer and more uniform light than heretofore. [Applause.

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